The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4522 號二念百五千四第 日二初月四年申壬治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY, 1872. 三拜禮 號八月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 7, YOT-TUNG, Brit. str., 323, Long, Swatow 6th May, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

May 7, WAVE QUEEN, Brit. bk., 250, Thompson, Rangoon 3rd March, and Singapore 3rd April, 6,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

May 7, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, Brit. ship, 555, McKeon, Saigon 22nd, and Cape St. James 23rd, 11,000 piculs Rice.—ROZARIO & Co.

May 7, PARANA, Brit. str., 1,029, Wilkinson, Whampoa 7th May—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 7, ACANTHA, Brit. str., 632, Young, Canton May 7th, General—OLYPHANT & Co.

May 8, AFRICA, Brit. str., 1,810, Gallilee, Chinkiang 2nd May, 32,000 piculs Rice.—HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

May 8, OTTAWA, Brit. str., 1,274, Hockin, Yokohama 1st May, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Departures.

May 7, AGAMEMNON, str., for Shanghai.
May 7, CANTON, for Bangkok.
May 7, PROSPECTOR, for Tientsin.
May 7, WALSGRIF, for Manila.
May 7, LOTTE, for Bangkok.
May 8, GREAT NORTHERN, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 7TH.

Onward, for Melbourne.
Lotte, for Bangkok.
Walsgrif, for Manila.
Gazelle, for Tientsin.
Canton, for Bangkok.
Great Northern, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Yot-tung*, str., from Swatow,—Captain Shewin, 2 European sailors and 44 Chinese.

Reports.

The British ship *Marquis of Argyle* reports left Saigon on 22nd April, and Cape St. James on the 23rd, had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Wave Queen* reports left Rangoon on March 3rd, and Singapore on 3rd April, had light winds till off Pulo Condore, then strong N.E. winds, which lasted 5 days, then light Easterly winds to arrival.

The British steamer *Africa* reports left Chinkiang on 2nd May, had fine weather throughout. The P. & O. mail steamer was to leave the same day.

The British steamship *Yot-tung* reports left Swatow on 6th May, had fine weather and Easterly winds throughout. The British steamship *Thales* left on the same day at 2.30, with 4 junks astern for the steamship *Douglas*. The British bark *William Turner* arrived in Swatow same day, also the brig *Bessie Seawright*.

Auction Sale To-day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Rigging, Wire Rope, Beans, and Butter.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tiffin from 1 o'clock to 2.30 P.M.
J. R. WHITE.
tf 650 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST,
7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
A3m 662 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.
THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;
Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.
O. G. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.
R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

WITH reference to the Prospectus issued on the 17th January, the Provisional Committee have now to inform intending Shareholders that, owing to various delays, the necessary arrangements for the Bank's legal constitution have not yet been completed.
When these are fully concluded, due notice will be given, and the Provisional Committee will at the same time state the final date for the receipt of applications for shares.
Forms can be obtained in Shanghai on application to the Secretary.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN, *Secretary.*
Shanghai, 9th April, 1872. [704

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.
THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000,
DIVIDED INTO
75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES,
REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER,
HAVE BEEN ISSUED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to
GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,
of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.
MELCHERS & Co., *Hongkong.*
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Shanghai.*
tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Sellnos, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief-Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
tf 1062 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTEY has been appointed Acting Manager.
A. NEWTON, *Manager.*
tf 561 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

FOR SALE.
W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late arrivals a very fine Assortment of BREACH-LOADING FOWLING PIECES in Solid Leather and Canvas Cases; also, complete LOADING APPARATUS for same, and LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELTS, &c., &c.
tf 143 Hongkong, 20th January, 1872.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of DAWSON'S BOOTS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
M. GARRETT, DRAPER, *Queen's Road.*
1m 798 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
H. COHEN, *Bird's Lane.*
tf 368 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

FOR SALE.
Just landed, ex "Dioscuren," via Hamburg.
A SMALL Invoice of Teod-Meinhard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.
Apply to
MARQUES & Co., *Queen's Road.*
tf 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.
Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.
DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.
Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.
Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.
THE Ocean Steam-ship Company being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accommodate shippers by covering produce at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyds' rules.
F. P. A. (with All risks. Canal stranding clause).
Tea, Hongkong to London, 32/6ᵈ/ₒ 23/.ᵈ/ₒ
Silk, do. do. 19/.ᵈ/ₒ
Premiums, *net cash*, at the sight exchange of Bank Drafts on London.
Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 808 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned are prepared to issue Policies covering Tea and Silk, shipped by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. at the following rates of premium, subject to a discount of 15%.

		With Average.	*F. P. A.*
From Hongkong to London.	Tea, ...	35/.ᵈ/ₒ	25/.ᵈ/ₒ
	Silk, ...	20/.ᵈ/ₒ	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
tf 809 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP, £100,000.
THE COMPANY NOW RETURNS 15 PER CENT. BROKERAGE ON ALL PREMIUMS CONTRIBUTED.
THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer Special Inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.
The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against MARINE RISK at current rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
3m 812 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

HONGKONG RICE MILLS.
NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken over the premises heretofore known as the WEST POINT RICE MILLS, and the spacious Godowns attached thereto; and having added the most approved Machines for cleaning and polishing Rice, is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions and qualities of cleaned and polished Rice at short notice. Special attention will be given to selecting and perfectly cleaning Rice for the California and Australian markets.
The business will be carried on under the firm and style of BATTLES & Co.
WM. WARD BATTLES.
tf 559 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this port as GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the style or firm of
H. JURGENS & CO.
H. JURGENS, *No. 25, Water Street.*
1m 710 Yokohama, 3rd April, 1872.

NOTICE.
THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, notice of dissolution of which was given in the public papers, dated the 9th March, 1872, has this day been renewed, and the business will be carried on as heretofore at the premises, No. 96 and 98, Queen's Road Central, under the style or firm of "M. & E. ULMANN."
MORIS ULMANN,
EMANUEL ULMANN.
625 Hongkong, 4th April, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
GRÜN & Co.
tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 608 Swatow, 30th March, 1872.

MR. CARL RICHARD BEEKMANN and MR. JULES KEISER have been admitted Partners in our firm.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 557 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE
MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.
HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

MR. H. J. SMITH and Mr. F. RAPP have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st September, 1871.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 613 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on their Premises,
THIS DAY,
the 8th of May, 1872, at 11 A.M.,—
A Lot of condemned standing and running RIGGING, belonging to the British ship *Forward Ho.*
For another account,
Several Coils Wire ROPE, from 1 to 2½ inch.
A Lot of White Californian BEANS, in Bags.
3 Cases French BUTTER, in Tins of 6 lbs., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in clean Mexican Dollars, or in approved Hongkong Bank Notes.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
836 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TOMORROW,
the 9th May, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Havanah CIGARS.
Swiss do.
Mayaple TOBACCO.
Belle of Richmond TOBACCO.
Police LANTERNS.
Coir ROPE.
Raven's DUCK.
Cases CHAMPAGNE.
„ „ CYDER.
HOCK.
Australian BUTTER, in Kegs.
PERFUMES, Tooth BRUSHES, &c.
An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, comprising Tart FRUITS, SAUCE, MUSTARD, ARROWROOT, Pearl BARLEY, JAMS, JELLY, MARMALADE, &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
850 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 10th May, 1872, at noon,—
An Invoice of PERFUMERY, consisting of ESSENCE of ROSES, assorted ESSENCES, Lavender WATER, Lip SALVE, Jamaica POMATUM, Seidlitz POWDERS, Brown Windsor SOAP and Honey SOAP, Tooth BRUSHES, COMBS, Cologne WATER, Florida WATER, &c., &c., &c.
SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, TART FRUITS, MUSTARD.
Also,
Counting House STATIONERY, comprising Letter PAPER, Note PAPER, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, LEDGERS, Cash BOOKS, Account BOOKS, Copying INK, Black and Violet Writing INK.
CLOCKS, India Rubber Chinese BOOTS and SHOES, Writing CASES, MATCHES, FILTERS.
5 Hhds. RUM.
12 Enfield RIFLES, with Sword Bayonets.
And, at their Praya Premises,
At 12 o'clock precisely,—
2 9-pounder CANNON, with Carriages and Fittings complete.
1 Box SHOT for Do.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
851 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) on
MONDAY,
the 13th day of May, 1872, at noon, on the Premises,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, together with the substantially built Godown erected thereon, measuring 125 feet long and 35.6 in. wide.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
811 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 14th May, 1872, at 2 o'clock P.M.
At the residence of J. R. JOSHUA, Esq., No. 5, Seymour Terrace,—
The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
Mahogany and Satin Damask Drawing-room SUITE, Marble-top Consol and Round TABLES, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, PIANO, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
835 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.
THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.
CARLOWITZ & Co., *General Agents in China.*
6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

A. BORG,
TINNER AND GALVANIZER,
97, *WANCHAI ROAD*,
IRON, CHAIN, PIPES,
AND
ALL KINDS OF IRON-WORK GALVANIZED;
tf 2261 ON REASONABLE TERMS. [Feb. 1

P. BENNETT, W. H. HENRIQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,
BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
KOBE (HIOGO), *JAPAN.*
6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

FOR SALE.
DOMENCQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
Agents for
MOUTELLEAU & Co.'s C.V.P. BRANDY.
BOOBD & SONS' OLD TOM, Brand: "Swaine, Boord & Co."
tf 818 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

NOW READY
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press Office.*

GODOWNS and OFFICE to be let.
SHARP & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
tf 819 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

TO LET,
From the 1st of June next.
THAT commodious and well known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER's house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*
tf 737 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of May.
4 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of House No. 44, *Queen's Road Central*, with Verandah (50 feet), facing Queen's Road, and an entrance also from Stanley Street.
Apply to
G. DUROST & Co.
1m 703 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.
NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR.
tf 341 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).
THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY, *Architects, &c.*
tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,
With possession on 1st January.
THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.
A SUPPLY of very Superior Old PORT WINE, from Oporto, via Liverpool.
Dark PORT of the year 1858.
Light PORT of the year 1834.
J. J. nos REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 701 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. R. & R. Fenwick, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Dixon & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January 1st, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
AFTER the 1st of May next, until further notice, the hour of departure of the Steamer for Macao on SATURDAYS will be 3 o'clock P.M., for the convenience of passengers.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 788 Hongkong, 27th April, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

AT a MEETING of Share Brokers held THIS DAY, at the Office of Messrs. ANTON & MIDDLETON, it was unanimously resolved to adhere to the scale of charges hitherto adopted.
J. ROSS ANTON, *Chairman.*
7d 820 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.
ON and after this date, the following *Rates of Premium* will be charged by the undermentioned local Insurance Offices, per first-class full power Steamers, via Suez Canal and London:—

	F.P.A with Canal Grounding Clause.			
	With Average 3 per cent.			
From Hankow.....	Tea.	Silk	Other Merchandise	
„ Shanghai.....	2¾%	2 %	2¾%	1½ „
„ Foochow.....	2½ „	2 „	2½ „	1½ „
„ Japan (direct),	2½ „	2 „	2½ „	1½ „
„ Canton.....	2 „	1½ „	2½ „	1½ „
„ Macao.....	2 „	1½ „	2½ „	1½ „
„ Hongkong.....	2 „	1½ „	2½ „	1½ „

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Agent, North China Insurance Company.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
7d 826 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of
BOKER'S BITTERS
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.
tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

FOR SALE.
RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had
AT
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.
RECEIVED BY THE S.S. *AVA.*
LARGE assortment of White and Colored French SHIRTS.
New shapes of Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Ladies' BOOTS.
And French PERFUMERY.
A. R. MARTY.
92, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1872. [1m 792

CLOSING OF BUSINESS.
THREE DOZEN CARTE DE VISITES $5.
FROM May 1st to 31st, the above REDUCED PRICE will be charged, including taking the negative. The Establishment will *positively* be CLOSED on June 1st for Portraiture.
W. P. FLOYD.
1m 797 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.
THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
PELA ARI, *Manager.*
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE British Steamer
"ACANTHA,"
will be despatched for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
846 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A1 Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 847 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, May 21st, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary Meeting held May 7, 1872.
RESOLVED,—That the qualification for the Office of Director shall be reduced from One Hundred Shares to Fifty, and that Clause 82 of the Articles of Association be amended and read as follows:—
82. No person shall be eligible to the Office of Director unless he be the holder of at least Fifty Shares, and shall have held the Shares at least one month next preceding the day of election.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
14d 854 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

ALL claims against the S. S. *Bengal* to be sent into the undersigned on or before the 10th inst., after which date they will not be recognised.
TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
3d 848 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

WE have this day established ourselves at Amoy, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
DODD & Co.
2m 849 Amoy, 1st May, 1872.

WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY.
THE Undersigned having become MANAGERS of the above Business, all Orders for SOFT BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and FLOUR, will in future be received at their Store, and also at the BAKERY, WANCHAI.
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
7th May, 1872. [24d 852

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM this date, the following rates of Premium will be charged by the undersigned Agents of the above Company, via Suez Canal to the United Kingdom, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.
For first-class full power steamer:

SILK.		TEA. *F.P.A with Canal Grounding Clause.*
From HANKOW,		2¾%
„ SHANGHAI,	1½%	1¾ „
„ FOOCHOW,

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chrome-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms: Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....	Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....	Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa.....	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow.....	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.....	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.....	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.....	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking.....	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo & Osaka.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....	Messrs. F. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon.....	" VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....	*Englishman* Office.
London.....	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco.....	Mr. L. P. FISHER, "21" Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

BIRTH.

May 7th, at 4, Alexandra Terrace, the wife of CH. L. DE LA FORREST, French Acting Consul, of a Son. [853

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.18, and the last messengers left the office at 10.32.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 8TH, 1872.

THE difference between the Chamber of Commerce and the Brokers with reference to the scale of commissions to be charged in Hongkong, ought in the general interests of commerce to be settled amicably and we can see no reason why a little temperance and management on both sides should not lead to that desirable result. It can scarcely be denied that in fixing a scale of charges without consulting the Brokers, the Chamber of Commerce went somewhat out of its way. We do not say that the matter is necessarily one of which it is inappropriate for the Chamber to take cognisance; but they ought at least to have consulted the Brokers on the subject, seeing that it is one of which they must know a great deal, and in which they are of course deeply and immediately interested. For the Chamber of Commerce, which is composed chiefly of merchants, to fix the rate of brokerage according to its own ideas, seems to be somewhat overlooking the well-known proverb that there are always two sides to a bargain. It is not at all unlikely that the ideas of merchants and brokers may differ on such a point, but it is for this reason all the more desirable that neither side should take upon itself to decide the point alone. Of course, the rates established by the Chamber are not absolutely binding upon anyone—even its own members; but if they were allowed to pass unchallenged, they would before long in all probability come to be regarded at all events as a standard from which reasonable charge would not widely vary. The Brokers were, therefore, fully justified in meeting and entering a protest against the proceeding; but it may be open to question whether they will be able for any length of time to keep up the compact to which they came under the first excitement caused by the invasion of their rights by the Chamber of Commerce. Everybody knows that compacts of this kind are somewhat brittle in any place, and that, whether it be from the climate or other cause, this brittleness is peculiarly noticeable in China. If, therefore, it is still possible to do what ought to have been done in the first instance, that is, to have a conference between the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce as representing the merchants, and a certain number of gentlemen chosen to represent the general body of Brokers, the matter could doubtless be settled upon a footing which not only the parties concerned, but people generally, would be satisfied was fair and reasonable. One, and by no means the least, of the advantages which would result from the rates of brokerage being settled in a satisfactory manner, would be that a standard would be fixed which would form a guide in cases in Court, and on other similar occasions, as to what is and what is not a reasonable rate. But in order that this may be the case, it is obvious that the rates to be taken as a standard must be agreed to by both parties concerned; otherwise they will no more establish the rates of brokerage than the figures which the foreign merchants would like to pay, or the native merchants would like to receive, for the approaching new teas would form a just quotation of the market rates. If, however, a scale were agreed upon at a conference between the representatives both of the Merchants and Brokers, it might be taken as a fair approximation to the proper rates.

A telegram has been received from Singapore stating that the O.S.S. *Achilles* was to leave there yesterday.

The Band of H. M.'s 10th Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens this afternoon, at 5.15 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March.....	*La Belle France*.....	Brepsant.
Selection.....	*La Traviata*.....	Verdi.
Waltz.....	*Dinorah*.....	Laurent.
Fantasia.....	*Rigoletto*.....	Riviere.
Polka.....	*Podagra*.....	Labitzky.
Galop.....	*Flick and Flack*.....	Bertel.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

BOMBAY, 4th May.

A telegram from Aden announces that Dr. Livingstone is safe with the Commission.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 7th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS.

Indian Constable 263 apprehended two Chinese at Yow-ma-tee, quarrelling about several lots of cash, and from his knowledge of the Chinese language he understood the cash to be stolen, and they were about to fight on the sharing of same. Second defendant has been in gaol before; he recognises him as having been at Stone Cutters' Island.

On examination it was discovered he had been flogged on the back.

Second defendant said he was in gaol ten years ago, and was sentenced to a dose of the cat, and got an extra dose for smoking. The first defendant he said owed him 300 cash, and he refused to pay it.

First defendant admitted the debt to second defendant, and was discharged.

Second defendant said he has been honestly engaged since, and could bring proof. This proof being shown, and his worship being convinced of his truthfulness, expressed his satisfaction that he for one at least had reformed, and hoped he would continue so. He was then discharged.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

A chair coolie named Su-a-tuck, No. 433, charged an employed seaman, with hiring his chair on Sunday night for over two hours, and refusing to pay, but instead, breaking the chair; defendant was drunk.

De endant admitted part, but denied the greater part. He was fined 50 cents, and ordered to make amends 75 cents to complainant.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chinese constable 182 charged three Chinese with gambling in the public streets near the Sailors' Home. First defendant was the manager.

First defendant said he was a hawker, and this morning (7th) he was near the Sailors' Home selling his wares, and the constable took him into custody on the waterside, and refused to let him bring along his baskets, leaving them in the streets.

Chinese Sergeant No. 182 denied that defendant said anything to him about baskets.

A hawker, Fan-kin-kwong, stepped forward, and stated he was near, and saw the first defendant apprehended, and saw the constable refuse to let him take his basket; first defendant asked witness to take them home, and he did so.

First defendant said he was called by some Chinamen to sell his ware, and no sooner had he put down his baskets than he was arrested. He saw the other two defendants near, and he thought they had been gambling.

Second defendant said he is a new comer, and was near the Sailors' Home, when suddenly he was arrested.

Third defendant said he was a coolie, and was carrying a box with another coolie named Yow-a-tock, and was waiting for his money.

Chinese constable No. 187 corroborated the Chinese Sergeant's evidence, and further said he knew nothing of the baskets, never saw any, but he is confident first defendant is a gambler and a manager of street gambling, and all the street coolies and chair coolies about the place know this fact.

Chinese constable No. 168, called, stated the same as the other two; he saw two baskets some considerable distance from them, but did not know they belonged to any of the defendants, he was sure first defendant was the manager, even supposing they did belong to him.

First defendant was sent to three months' hard labour, and the other two to fourteen days.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chinese Sergeant No. 182 and Chinese constable No. 168 caught the manager of another gambling ring in First Street, and Mr. May sent him also to three months' hard labour.

SUICIDE CASE.

Mr. Symon's case came on again yesterday, and Dr. Young, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, called, stated on Sunday afternoon the defendant was brought to the establishment by Inspector Duggan and Mr. Kelly. Defendant appeared to be suffering from the effects of a drug, and wanted to go to sleep. He prescribed an emetic to cause him to vomit, and from his general appearance he did not think he was at all deranged.

In answer to witness, Dr. Young stated that forty drops of laudanum, taken in two doses, would not be sufficient to kill him.

In answer to the Court, Dr. Young said forty drops would not produce the state he was in.

Defendant said he was innocent of the charge. He did not see there was any evidence to prove it, and he did not think his own statement should convict him. He was drunk, and no more.

Mr. May, after giving defendant a severe lecture, sent him to one month's hard labor, and ordered him to find security for the succeeding six months.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chinese sergeant 182, and Chinese constable 168, caught another manager of street gambling in First-street, and he was sent to three months' hard labour.

GAMBLERS' DISTRICT WATCHMAN.

A district watchman arrested a gamblers' watchman of the numberless crowds in that street, and streets high up the hill, in the act of giving a signal.

Defendant was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

PLATE ROBBERY.

This case came on again yesterday, and Mr. J. J. Francis applied for a further remand, which was granted till Saturday next.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

MANDARIN SQUEEZE.

The case in which a number of junkmen and women are charged by Inspector Burns with squeezing fishermen in British waters, under cover of Mandarin authority, came on again, and was further postponed to the 10th instant.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company was announced to take place at 2.30 p.m. to alter the Articles of Association, so as to reduce the qualification for a Director from 100 shares to 25. After waiting, however, till past three o'clock, the requisite number of shares was not represented by those present, and the chairman (Mr. Overbeck) suggested that they had better go on with the Ordinary Meeting called for 3 o'clock. This was agreed to, there being then present Messrs. Costeker, Nicaise, Jensen, Barnes, Reynolds, Comer, W. MacG. Smith, Hitchcock, Francis, Heimemann, Foss, Norton, Landstein, Anton, Deacon, Dode, Coughtrie, and Notley.

The CHAIRMAN said he had little to add to the Report which had been published, and which was not as favourable as it might have been, and as the Directors had anticipated that it would be. Still it had the merit of affording full and faithful information as to the state of the Company. In the last Report the Directors had said that they expected to get 75,000 piculs of sugar to crush at Laconchaisée. This the result had not verified, but it was entirely owing to the heavy floods which had taken place, and which had so injured the cane in Siam it could not be used. This occurrence was entirely unforeseen, and no doubt, but for this, their anticipations would have been verified, as the mills worked fully to and beyond what had been expected of them. The estate was at the present time in very fine order in every respect. They had 600 acres planted with cane, and what more they required could be purchased on terms which would be found satisfactory, and give prospect of fair remuneration. They expected to manufacture 100,000 to 120,000 piculs of concrete during the season if there should be no other accident. The floods were most unusual; indeed, they had not occurred for 30 years past, and there could be no reason why next year they should not realise the expectations formed. If any shareholder wished for further information, he should be happy to give it: otherwise he moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. FRANCIS seconded the motion.

Mr. NICAISE asked at what value Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co.'s shares had been taken over by the Company.

The CHAIRMAN said at $100,000, representing two calls. The balance of Loan Account might seem rather large, but against that they must remember they had $80,000 due from Mr. Kresser, fully guaranteed with interest, though the bills extended over several years. Moreover, they had the present crop, the yield of which would be at least $100,000. One cargo had been shipped already to London, and the balance would be very shortly, so that they had about $200,000 absolute value in hand against the loan.

Mr. NICAISE asked whether the sugar would be worth $3½ in the London market.

Mr. COSTEKER said that was a very moderate estimate. The present price was 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt.

Mr. NORTON, referring to the unpaid calls, remarked that they were very large in amount, and it was rather hard that those gentlemen who had not paid up their calls should be receiving interest, while they who had paid them up, through unavoidable circumstances, had to wait for their interest. He presumed that it was not advisable to use undue pressure, but supposed that before the next call (in June) the payments on all the shares would be insisted on or the shares forfeited.

The CHAIRMAN said the accounts were made up only to the 31st March, since which date about $9,000 had been paid. The Directors had not been negligent about getting the calls paid up, and before next call they would probably find that every dollar was paid. As those who had not paid up had to pay interest, they were in no better position than those who had. The shareholders would notice in the Profit and Loss Account the principal and almost the only item was the loss on the sale of the Bienhoa property, and that loss was incurred almost on the day it was bought, for the reason that the prospects held out to the company, though they looked very fine on paper, vanished into thin air when it came to practical working. The cane in fact could not be got at double the price stated, and the property could not be worked. In fact, he congratulated the shareholders on having got out of the difficulty so cheaply. Since then there had been a small loss on the working of last season, which was the first of the Company's existence, and this occurred chiefly because the General Manager was absent at home during the greater part of the season, and during the remainder was in Hongkong while the arbitration with Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co. was pending. Therefore, this could be no criterion of their ultimate success. The estate at Laconchaisée had proved, however, equal to their anticipations, and they fully expected to succeed with proper management. The sugar so far had yielded a fair profit, but of course they had had to make up arrears. People took a wrong view of this kind of business, because they were accustomed here to Marine and Fire Insurances in which they were able to get profits the first year. Here a large sum had been laid out, and the difficulties were very great, inasmuch as no one understood the business except the General Manager.

Mr. FRANCIS here observed that the requisite number of votes were now represented, and proposed to adjourn the Ordinary Meeting for 15 minutes in order to proceed with the business of the Extraordinary Meeting.

This was carried.

In addition to those mentioned above, Messrs. W. M. Morgan, Greig, and Coxon were now present.

The Extraordinary Meeting was then proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the change proposed in the Articles of Association had been considered necessary by the Directors, because it had found impossible to get a sufficient number of Directors holding the requisite number of shares. There were, it was true, several names of those who held 100 shares and upwards, but while several were absent from the Colony, others were prevented by their business engagements from serving on the Board; and therefore to enable them to fill up the list it was found necessary to reduce the number of shares which should qualify a director. He begged to propose the resolution already advertised, which Mr. Costeker seconded.

Mr. NICAISE said he would like to hear the names of those who held 50 shares and upwards. The interest created by the holding of 25 shares was so very small.

The CHAIRMAN said the amount was sufficient if the men were otherwise the right kind of men, and if not, he supposed the shareholders would not elect them. The Secretary, however, would read the names asked for.

This having been done, the resolution was put and carried without further opposition.

The meeting then re-resolved itself into the adjourned ordinary meeting.

Mr. NORTON said that as the accounts had been only just published they had hardly had time as yet to look over them, or think over them, and he would suggest that perhaps it would be desirable to adjourn the meeting in order to give shareholders such time. As the shares were so much depreciated it was a matter of more than ordinary anxiety.

The CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Norton would put an amendment. For his part he thought it would be better to ask for information there than outside.

Mr. NORTON said they might ask such questions as now suggested themselves, and then if no one else wished for a postponement the Report might be passed. One or two questions occurred to him at the moment. Could the Chairman give them any idea of the working expense of the Laconchaisée factory for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN said there was great difficulty in determining accurately what expenses belong to one season and what to another. The mills were at work, and also the steam ploughs at the same time, and a number of the European staff were employed sometimes in mills, and sometimes in field. The field of course went to next year's account, and everything connected with the manufacture of the sugar to this year's. After several years perhaps an estimate might be given, but even then it depended on the quantity of land under cultivation. The only fixed expenses were the salaries of the European staff, and a few of the natives permanently employed.

Mr. NORTON then asked whether the next call would be sufficient to drive the factory, without making any further calls at present.

The CHAIRMAN said it must not be forgotten that they owed the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank $380,000, against which they had two lakhs and Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co.'s shares, which though not very valuable now would become so by and bye, whether sold or not, (the Directors having no present intention of placing them in the market.) While the money was due they could make no binding promise as to calls. After the next call was paid, the debt would be less than $100,000. The shareholders would bear in mind that there was no further dead expenditure to be made on the estate. Everything laid out now ought to come in next season in the shape of sugar.

Mr. NORTON said he held in his hand a prospectus which had been privately circulated, and though it was no guide now under the altered conditions of the Company's operations, it had been suggested to him to ask whether a similar statement could not be placed before shareholders now, as to the cost of cutting and carrying the cane, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a great difference between the cost of the cane bought of native growers and that grown by the Company. The latter grew a better quality at little more than half the cost, and therefore the profit on cane brought of the native would be less than that on their own growing.

Mr. COSTEKER stated that his estimate of profit on concrete was a dollar a picul. It could be produced at $2½ and he had put down the selling price at $3½.

Mr. NORTON then enquired whether the value of the Laconchaisée factory, stated in the accounts at $321,000, was a rough estimate of the price paid for it.

Mr. COSTEKER said it was the actual cost.

Mr. REYNOLDS asked if there had been any losses at Siam.

The CHAIRMAN said there had. Part of the cane purchased was not fit to use, and the growers were in the debt of the Company, being still liable, but at the moment not in a position to make the debt good. The loss amounted to about 26,000 piculs of cane, or $15,000, which they would probably get back during the coming season.

Mr. COSTEKER stated that in buying cane at Bangkok it was usual to advance three-fourths of the price. This had been done before the floods, after which part of the cane produced was destroyed and part much damaged. According to Siamese law anything of this kind occurring through the act of God must be made good by the people, and the Company had the power to make slaves of these growers, though he did not suppose that would be desired. He thought it was a matter of policy not to push them too hard. They were working it off little by little, and probably would soon make it good. They must remember that though the floods had hit the Company very hard, they had also hit all their competitors, and therefore, competition being reduced, he thought the Company by dealing liberally with the growers would have no difficulty in getting what cane they wanted in the following years.

Mr. REYNOLDS observed that nothing was written off for deterioration of the machinery.

Mr. COSTEKER said it was in better order now than ever.

Mr. REYNOLDS supposed it could not last for ever.

Mr. COSTEKER said the only thing was the boilers, and really they had been worked so little that it was scarcely worth talking about. They ought to last 12 or 14 years at least. The tug-boats were always kept up to the mark.

The CHAIRMAN said that so far as they could see now the Company at the end of the coming season should have paid all amounts due, and be in an independent position, and probably pay a dividend.

Mr. COSTEKER said the estate was very well situated, and it could if necessary be protected from water by a bunding, or a canal could be made which would make it entirely isolated. A bund however, would keep all water out, even if the floods were as heavy as last year.

Mr. NORTON noticed a part of the previous report in which it was said that attached to the factory there was also a small hand fire engine, but there was little risk of fire as the several buildings were isolated. He wished to know whether that was the only means of protection.

Mr. COSTEKER explained that there was a large water distribution throughout the factory buildings.

The CHAIRMAN said that they were not of inflammable material. The roof was of metal, and the building of brick and stone, so that there was nothing to catch fire in the factory. The other buildings were sheds, and were isolated one from another, so that if one went it would only be a matter of $400 or $500. The buildings were not insured.

Mr. COSTEKER said that as soon as they got the estate into working order, they would be able to grow nearly all the cane required themselves, and the Chairman noticed that it had been found by practice that the mills could work much more than had been estimated, and the company was in so much the more favourable position.

Mr. JENSEN enquired what would be the cost of the new vacuum pans which the report said would be required.

Mr. COSTEKER said that the cost would be about $50,000, and this would enable the Company to double the present yield.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the report and accounts be passed. This was seconded by Mr. Francis, and carried with three dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the elections of Directors, observed that the resolution passed at the special meeting would not come into force for a fortnight, and he thought therefore it would be better to postpone the election of Directors, as out of those who held a hundred shares it was impossible to elect an efficient body of Directors. They were there, but some had resigned, and those who could act were not sufficiently represented. He therefore proposed that the present meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. COXON seconded the proposition, and suggested that it would be advisable if before the meeting a list were prepared of the gentlemen willing to accept the Directorship. This plan would save a great deal of time.

The proposition was then carried, the chairman assenting to Mr. Coxon's suggestion.

Messrs. F. W. MITCHELL and A. COXON were then unanimously re-elected as auditors.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that the meeting would have to decide the amount of remuneration which should be given to the Auditors, and proposed $250.

Mr. LANG expressed an opinion that under the present circumstances these little claims might be foregone.

Mr. W. M. MORGAN begged to second the proposition. He thought $250 by no means too much as it had taken all Sunday to make up the accounts.

The proposition being then put to the meeting was carried unanimously, Mr. Lang alone voting for it.

Mr. NICAISE, as the meeting was about to separate, said that they had heard a great deal about Mr. Costeker intending to resign; but no mention had been made of it at the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Costeker had not sent in his resignation.

Mr. NICAISE then begged to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman. This was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

COCHIN CHINA.

Cochin China is the largest French possession in the East, and according to latest accounts, it is being greatly improved. There are 1,535 Europeans, including the police and other officials, who watch and protect a population of 1,200,000 souls, of whom 19,000 are Chinese. The area of the country is 40,000 square miles, and the people seem to be quite happy and contented. The chief produce of the country is rice, which is exported from Saigon to all parts of Europe and France, and the Phillipine islands are also supplied. Coffee, indigo, cotton and sugar are largely cultivated, and the people are taking very great interest in irrigation works. The rivers in the country are always supplied with water, and canals are now being excavated. A company has been formed on the American system, for the purpose of constructing river steamers, so that the whole country will have communication by steam. The connection of Saigon with Singapore by means of the telegraph, is another great improvement effected in the interests of commerce. The laws and usages of the country are such as are proving of the greatest advantage to the people. The appointments under the Government are now being made by seniority, modified by a right of selection by the Governor. The salaries will be high, and retiring pensions granted after twelve years' service. It is not stated whether the Government of France will sanction such a proposal, but as all the expenses will be borne by the colony, it is probable that the suggestion will be carried out.—*Madras Standard.*

THE DENUNCIATION OF THE FRENCH TREATY.

(Economist.)

The French Government having given the requisite notice to terminate the Treaty of 1860, it becomes necessary to consider what changes will occur in consequence. First, it must be remembered that nothing can happen for a year. Secondly—and this is the most important reflection to an Englishman—the abrogation of the Treaty, by the nature of the trade, cannot much hurt us. In 1870 we imported from France £37,607,508, and we exported thereto, of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, £11,843,189; showing an excess of imports of £25,764,375; so that, as we shall leave our duties as they are, only the smaller half of the trade between the two countries—the exports from England to France—is directly affected by the abrogation of the Treaty. We shall have our French wine, and all the other French articles we now enjoy, nearly, but not quite, as well as we have now. Thirdly, as far as our manufacturers are concerned, it is thought likely that the French will use their liberty to "rectify," as they call it, the duties on mixed fabrics, say, by 10 or 15 per cent., so as to enable Roubaix more effectually to compete with Bradford. Fourthly, there will, probably, be a general rise in the duties on "raw materials" imported into France, and corresponding duties will be imposed on manufactures made from those materials. Fifthly, the French Government will be much hampered in all its proceedings by the treaties of commerce which it still has with other nations, and which it has not yet the power to "denounce." Sixthly, there will, at the end of the year, be an end—though an end in the worst way—to the question which our shipowners are now raising. The French Government have lately imposed what is practically a differential duty against English shipping, and there is great doubt whether, under the Treaty of 1860, they can legally do so. At the end of the year, however, France can certainly impose such unequal duties on English shipping, whether it is right or wrong in saying that before that time it has the right to do so. These are the principal points of business which the rupture of this celebrated compact gives rise to.

A Chicago journal considers the destruction of about a cartload of "original poetry" in its office as the most gratifying feature of the fire.

M. Gounod is recovering rather rapidly from illness, and there is every prospect of his being able to conduct the performances of the newly formed Choral Society at the Royal Albert Hall.

A pretty, rich young widow was regarding herself lately at a mirror in her chamber, while for the first time trying on her widow's cap. "Behold," she exclaimed, "the real cap of liberty!"

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(Daily News.)

WEDNESDAY, March 20th.

Mr. Hibbert, on the part of Mr. Stansfeld, yesterday received a deputation, whose members urged that Government property should no longer be exempted from assessment to local rates. Mr. Hibbert stated that a Bill was already in existence for dealing with this question, and that in all probability it would be introduced by Mr. Stansfeld on an early day after Easter.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Winterbotham at the Home-office yesterday, and urged the Government to take up Mr. Leeman's Borough Funds Bill, the object of which is to relieve corporations from the disabilities under which they now labour in taking legal proceedings for the protection of local interests. The hon. gentleman promised that the subject should receive a favourable consideration.

In the course of some observations at a public meeting, held in the Commercial-road, Lord Shaftesbury, in speaking of the *Alabama* claims, advised this country to maintain a manly and dignified bearing, which would prevent mischief, and eventually weld the relations between the two countries into a more solid friendship than had heretofore existed.

At a meeting held at the Society of Arts yesterday, Dr. W. Smith in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to form an association for the protection of copyright property. Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. James Murray, Mr. Longman, and Mr. Charles Reade were amongst the speakers.

The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was held yesterday at Willis's Rooms, Mr. H. Bessemer in the chair. There was a large attendance of the iron trade.

A lecture on the causes of social revolt was delivered last night by Capt. Maxse, at St. George's Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Lloyd Jones.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, the report of the Finance and Improvement Committee was adopted, recommending the payment of £45,000 to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the ground necessary to carry out the contemplated improvement in St. Paul's Churchyard. At the same meeting it was resolved that the carriageways of several City thoroughfares should be paved with asphalte.

At the Clerkenwell Police-court the boy Thompson, charged with having attempted to poison the Rev. Chichester Reade and his family, was formally brought up and remanded, the analysis of the brandy into which the emetic tartar is alleged to have been placed not having been completed.

Several lodging-house keepers were yesterday fined by the Clerkenwell police magistrate for not having their places registered under the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

It seems that there were no demonstrations in Paris on Monday, or in any of the large towns of France, to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Commune. In Paris military precautions were taken on a somewhat extensive scale, and police agents in private clothes were dispersed throughout the city. Their services were not, however, required, as no disturbances took place.

Preau de Vedel, who had been condemned to death for the murder of M. Gustave Chaudey, a writer on the *Siècle*, who was shot during the rule of the Commune in Paris, was executed yesterday at Satory. He showed great courage to the last, declared in a loud voice that he was innocent, and told the firing party to aim straight at his heart. Most of the spectators of the scene were soldiers.

Father Junqua, the Catholic priest at Bordeaux who has raised the standard of revolt against the Infallibility dogma, has issued an address to the people of the city, in which he denounces the Ultramontanes as the "Prussians of the Vatican," and says that the struggle has commenced between true religion and Roman idolatry.

Delay in the payment of wages is stated to be the cause of some serious disturbances which have occurred at the Rothschild Mines at Witkowitz, in Moravia. The men plundered and partly destroyed the works, and they afterwards came into collision with the military which had been called out. Four of the rioters were killed, 50 wounded, and 100 made prisoners.

Our Correspondent in Rome says it is expected that a grand review will take place there towards the end of the month, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Denmark. Troops will be collected from Naples, Florence, Pisa, and other towns.

We learn by Atlantic Cable that St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm in New York, and that no serious disturbances occurred.

(Daily Telegraph.)

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Redesdale gave notice that he should, at some future time, move a resolution for carefully considering the principles of international law involved in the *Alabama* claims.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone declined giving an assurance to Mr. Horsman that no proposal should be submitted for final acceptance to the United States until Parliament had been made acquainted with the matter. After a protest from Lord Bury Sir Charles Dilke made a motion calling attention to the expenditure and administration of the Civil List; and a scene of great confusion ensued. Strangers were excluded, and Mr. Herbert was refused a hearing. Mr. Mundella protested against this proceeding, as savouring of persecution. Eventually Sir C. Dilke's motion was rejected by a majority of 276 to 2.

Of course the announcement in the French *Official Journal* of the denunciation of the Commercial Treaty is adroitly framed. The measure is represented as simply provisional, and negotiations between the two Governments will, it is said, continue open notwithstanding. But existing tariffs are doomed—as soon as the Assembly will consent to supersede them.

If the present relations of the Government with the Commissions on the Budget and the Customs Tariffs have any prognostic value, the introduction of a new fiscal system is not to be so very easy. Those two bodies have held a conference to consider the resuscitated tax on raw materials. They have discovered a new argument against it—that for the next two years it would bring in a mere trifle of revenue. The increased duty on textile fabrics is equally opposed, consequently the entire policy which actuated the denunciation of the Treaty is as yet only a hobby of the President. He has lowered his demands since last occasion to 10 per cent. on cotton and 4 per cent. on silk. The Lyons manufacturers repeat their offer of 3 per cent. on the latter commodity.

Persistent pressure on the part of the Commission on the War Budget has at last achieved some modification of the military expenditure. The navy estimates are to be reduced by 28 million francs. Through this vicarious sacrifice M. Thiers appears to have saved his beloved army estimates.

Marshal Bazaine appeared last Saturday before the Commission on Capitulations. There had previously been forty witnesses heard with respect to Metz, and the whole of their evidence, without an exception, was condemnatory of him.

Mgr. Dupanloup is not accustomed to being shelved. He purposes next Friday to give the Assembly another rating about its hesitation over the Catholic petitions. The House, however, has resolved to take its holidays before committing itself to a new Roman intervention.

Austrian politics have for their latest mystery the "Galician compromise." As a sequel to the definition lately given under this scheme to the relations of Galicia toward the Empire, there is now in progress a settlement of the financial rights of the province. These have been discussed by the Minister-President, with a committee of the Lower House, and a proposition was agreed upon for a quinquennial adjustment of subsidies. A general report on the terms of the compromise is now to be drawn up by a sub-committee.

Holders of Turkish Scrip will rejoice to hear from Constantinople that the Porte intends to withdraw from the category of State borrowers, and to fix its Budget on the scale of its income.

No conviction took place in connection with the Dilke riot at Bolton, the jury having failed to agree on a verdict. The prisoners were liberated on bail, to appear at the next Manchester Assizes, unless the prosecution should in the meantime abandon the case.

For the first year since the organisation of the Volunteer Force, there will be no review on Easter Monday. At a meeting of the officers commanding the various metropolitan corps, it was decided not to hold the review at Brighton, on account of the opposition manifested by the farmers; and it was stated to be now too late to make arrangements for one at Dover or Portsmouth.

A meeting of the Church Defence Association was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge; Mr. Thomas Turner, Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, in the chair. A Mr. Murphy, who dissented from the proceedings, was forcibly ejected from the room, amid cries of "Serve him like his namesake."

In the Court of Admiralty, Sir R. Phillimore gave judgment against the Government as to the seizure of the vessels *Great Northern* and *Midland*, at Birkenhead, on the ground that they were to be employed in the Cuban insurrection. The Attorney-General confessed that he was not in a condition to argue the matter, and judgment was given for the owners, the question of compensation being left to the Registrar and merchants.

An eccentric old lady of Stamford-street has left £140,000 to the Brompton Hospital, and only a few hundreds, derived from leaseholds, which the hospital could not legally take, to the next-of-kin. A motion was made in the Probate Court to oblige one of these next-of-kin to disclose certain information which he was supposed to possess. Lord Penzance allowed it, on the understanding that the costs of such examination should be paid beforehand by those in whose interest it was made.

Crabtree-walk, Bethnal-green, has received a domiciliary visit from a coroner's jury, on account of the death of one of its inhabitants, which is alleged to have taken place from the house being unfit for human habitation. The premises in question belonged to a vestryman, and were rented for 6s. 6d. a week by a working man, for the purpose of sub-letting them. The inquiry was adjourned.

A man named Robinson was charged at Westminster with being in South Kensington Museum for purposes of robbery. He was observed using a key to certain drawers in a court near the Duke of Edinburgh's collection. He denied that he had any unlawful purpose, and was remanded.

At Worship-street a carpenter was accused of leaving his three children chargeable to the City of London Union. He made a statement to the effect that he was refused his discharge by the master, and that after he escaped he endeavoured to get his wife and children out; but they were detained. He was remanded for a week for inquiry.

(Daily Telegraph.)

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question from Mr. Horsman, promised if any change took place in the policy of the Government on the *Alabama* question Parliament should be made aware of it; but protested against the principle that Parliament should be made familiar with current negotiations on treaties, which would be an usurpation of the diplomatic functions of the Government. The second reading of the Dublin University Tests Bill led to an animated debate, which was finally adjourned.

Brighton has made a last, and, to all appearance, a successful effort to avert the threatened break-down of the Easter Monday review. The refractory farmers could not resist a final appeal which was made to their regard for the district. They came down handsomely with the extra 2,000 acres required by the War Office, and it is hoped that to-day the new arrangement will obtain the sanction of the London authorities. Portsmouth behaved well, in the emergency, having, at a few hours notice, offered more ground than was used in the review held there four years ago. This promptitude is pretty sure to be remembered to its future advantage.

To-morrow the Commission on the Budget will discuss the revised fiscal policy of the French Government. It appears now to concentrate its opposition on the duty on textile fabrics. The alternative it favours, and which in case of extremity it will press on the Assembly, is the duty on commercial transactions. As to the subsidiary duties on skins, oils, &c., it is in accord with the President, but they represent only fifty-seven millions of the extra revenue required.

Localisation has insinuated itself into the Commission on Primary Instruction—the body which is mangling M. Jules Simon's School Bill. It has decided in favour of an elective system of appointment for communal schoolmasters—expressly excluding Government interference.

A rumour, which hardly deserved contradiction, has been officially denied in Paris. It implied that the commission of Inquiry into war purchases had passed a resolution, the effect of which would have been to require the French Government to use its influence in support of Mr. Sumner's demand for investigation of the sales of American arms to France during the war.

Dusseldorf has had a narrow escape of losing its valuable picture gallery. A fire, which broke out in the Academy, destroyed that building, and the greater part of the Council Hall. The contents, which could not be saved, included many precious art treasures.

Next month the German Reichsrath will be in session again, when one of the first measures submitted to it will be a bill for giving effect to the new Extradition Treaty with England.

Kaiser Wilhelm's health is not so completely re-established as was at first supposed. There will consequently be no reception on his Majesty's birthday.

Spain is quieting down. The hydra-headed coalition formed against Sagasta turns out to have no real head after all. It is not gaining ground in the Basque provinces. The Carlists appear to be going too fast for the coalition, and even they have their internal differences. King Amadeo retains his nerve, and instead of preparing to embark for Italy he is expected to accompany the Queen to Seville.

Antoine Rocher, a French refugee, residing at Naples, has been abusing the hospitality of Italy. The Italian Government invited him to quit, and has been subjected to interrogation in the Chamber of Deputies in consequence.

Fiscal conservatism is strengthening at Washington. The Finance Committee has reported against any alteration in the income tax or the legal-tender notes, or the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. Mr. Sumner proposed to abolish the latter office, and to substitute interest-bearing notes for the legal tenders.

A meeting of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity took place at Willis's Rooms; Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., being in the chair. Among the speakers were the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Holland, M.P., the Rev. James Martineau, Lord Elcho, Lord Mahon, the Earl of Lichfield, and Sir William Fraser.

Bail for the claimant was not forthcoming, as had been anticipated; and he will therefore occupy his present quarters some time longer, as forty-eight hours' notice must be given of a new application.

Another funeral of a Strict Baptist minister, the Rev. J. Wells, of Surrey Tabernacle, Wansey-street, took place at Nunhead Cemetery under more imposing circumstances than even that of the Rev. John Foreman at Kensal-green a few weeks since.

A soirée of the Artisans', Labourers' and General Dwelling Company was

THE SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS SCHEME.

(Courier.)

Among the subjects to be brought before the Ratepayers at the ensuing meeting, there is none more interesting to the public generally than the Tramways scheme, by which it is proposed to unite the three Settlements commonly known as French, English and American. The introduction of the first iron road, even though the cars be drawn by animal power, will be an event of the greatest significance to China, and we may be sure the experiment will be eagerly watched by those in whose hands will rest the ultimate decision of the larger question of the construction of railways in the country. They will scan with especial care, and with a view to future use, the objections which the foreigners may adduce against their own project, and such objections, if afterwards put forward by the Chinese, will acquire tenfold force from the fact of their having been drawn from the arguments of foreigners themselves. There will be, of course, the vested interest question, which is essentially the same all the world over, and which under one disguise or another opposes itself to every improvement; and there may be obstacles of a more attenuated and somewhat sentimental character which are not to be despised. In the case of foreigners these may take the "æsthetic" form rather than the superstitious, but it would be too much to expect that the spirit of the Fêng-shui should not assert itself in some shape.

It is not our purpose, however, to anticipate or suggest objections to the enterprise, and the ulterior and political results may be safely left to take care of themselves. We are only concerned to enquire into its prospects of local success. These depend on the very simple conditions,—whether there exists a real want which the Tramway project can supply in a cheap, convenient and efficient manner; and secondarily, whether the operation of the scheme would tend to enlarge the requirement which it was intended to satisfy. We should be inclined to lay considerable stress on this latter condition, for it is quite possible that a new facility of locomotion would, as in so many cases, develope a new branch of traffic.

The exigencies of business and the tendency of the Settlement to extend along the lower Reach of the river, make the improvement of communication between Hongkew and the Southern portion of the Settlement a matter of general interest, we might almost say, of urgent necessity. The supersession of the fleet of sailing vessels by various lines of Canal steamers throws the whole English import trade on to the Hongkew Bund; and the natural growth of the place as an emporium of trade seems to tend towards that gradual separation between the counting-room and the warehouse which, sooner or later, must arise in every great sea-port. The business will be conducted more and more exclusively in the central Settlement, while the noisy traffic, the rattling of chains and pulleys, and the familiar concomitants of docks and warehouses generally, will probably continue to determine towards the two extremities.

It is a safe inference from these circumstances that the demand for communication between the two extremities will not diminish, but the reverse; and the practical question in connection with the Tramways scheme is whether, on the whole, it offers the best means of establishing that communication. That is a question with which we do not feel competent to deal in detail, but there are one or two general considerations which we would offer for what they may be worth. The present means of transit along the Settlement is either slow or expensive, sometimes both. Whoever has business at Hongkew or the French Concession must keep a "trap." This is not a very heavy charge in cases where constant traffic is carried on, but, probably, in the majority of cases the foreign visitors to Hongkew would prefer a more economical, and at the same time a less responsible conveyance. Anything, too, which would diminish the number of wheeled carriages of all descriptions in our streets would be a boon; while the indefinite multiplication of these vehicles, which must go on unless some alternative means of locomotion is introduced, is not to be contemplated without serious apprehension. It is, however, to the Chinese rather than to foreigners that the Tramways Company probably look for their greatest support in the way of passenger traffic, and when we consider the decided success of the wheel-barrow movement, which only dates from a few years back, we perceive how great a field there is for any enterprise which offers the Chinese population cheap conveyance from one point of the Settlement to another. The details we printed last evening of the charges levied on the native passengers over the "Bridge" will shew at a glance how heavy a tax the Chinese are prepared to pay for their communication between Shanghai and Hongkew; and if any person will take the trouble to multiply the numbers who cross the bridge every day by the tariff charge they will be astonished at the magnitude of the gross sum so levied.

How the Tramways Company propose to get over the Bridge difficulty does not appear, but both that and the Bund question are involved in the proposal. As regards what is called the English Bund, it may be reasonably alleged that it is none too wide (although the Council evidently think it is, from the trouble they have taken to narrow it at the Club) and that it could ill spare room for a line of rails. Whatever force there might be in such an objection, it would probably be got over by the Tramways Company filling in a strip outside the present bund, and thereby assisting in purifying the pestilential foreshore, a work which the community seem unaccountably timid about undertaking.

THE PROPOSED UNION BETWEEN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND LABUAN.

(Straits Times, April 27th.)

There is a rumour current that H.E. the Governor contemplates a visit to Labuan, and in fact yesterday it was said to be his intention to go by H.M.S. *Zebra*, Captain Denison, which starts to-morrow. If this be true, the necessary inference is that the union of Labuan with the Straits Settlements has been taken up in real earnest by the Home Government. That being so, the question must be taken up in real earnest here, and turned over and discussed from every point of view. Now, Governor Pope Hennessy is a clever man, and he played his cards in his official capacity with the Colonial Office with a tact and ability which other Colonial Governors, who shall be nameless, would do well in their own interests to imitate. But if all reports be true, Mr. Pope Hennessy was perfectly detested as an unscrupulous little tyrant in Labuan by all and sundry—officials and non-officials alike—and his rose-coloured reports from time to time of the success of his administration, and the commercial progress of the place, have been and still are declared to be perfectly untrustworthy and untrue, "bosh" being the expressive term used. Above all, his financial statements have been denounced as cooked and utterly misrepresenting the actual state of affairs. People interested in Labuan and of lengthened local experience declare that Mr. Hennessy's administration has ruined the trade of the place.

Here be discrepancies certainly, and the lesson they teach the Straits Government is to be wary and cautious how they deal in the matter of the union, and indeed to refuse to say or do anything in the matter, whatever pressure may come from home, unless they are perfectly satisfied that the finances of Labuan are, and are likely to continue, in a solvent state. For this purpose, Mr. Hennessy's reports and statements must be set aside altogether. They have served the purpose for which they were written—they tended to show Mr. Hennessy to be a successful Governor, worthy of promotion, and accordingly promoted he has been. The object for which the memorandum was written is also apparent, viz., to bring himself forward to notice by ministering to the craze for economy, no matter at whose expense, provided they get the credit of it from the people, which characterises the present Home Government. The duty of the Straits Government, therefore, is clear; it is to ascertain from perfectly independent sources the actual state of affairs. This can only be done by inquiries on the spot, and for this purpose, perhaps no better qualified official, or one whose report might be more safely depended upon, could be sent, at the expense of the Imperial Government, than the Auditor General. Should his report prove satisfactory, and should Labuan prove to be self-supporting,—then, as we have already said, we do not see how, with any grace, the three Settlements in the Straits could refuse to admit into sisterly union the solitary little island which serves as an outpost of their trade in the China Sea.

INDIAN AND CHINESE SERVANTS.

(Indian Statesman, March 29th.)

The Indian Press, led by the *Englishman*, has again united in a call for some improvement in the state of the law regarding masters and servants. The power which the latter have over their masters was forcibly set forth yesterday by a correspondent of a contemporary. The magistrates of Bombay have been for years past repeatedly appealed to for redress by aggrieved masters; but always with one result—the reply that nothing could be done. As the law stands at present, servants, with their endless opportunities and organized measures for committing offences against their masters, are liable to no risk of punishment greater than what deters the ordinary criminal. A servant, who systematically pockets six or eight annas out of every rupee passing through his hands, can be proceeded against only in the same way as a stranger who, altogether in the dark, ventures to risk the misappropriation of a sum of money entrusted to him for a definite purpose. Some one instance of embezzling must be fixed upon; the butcher or dealer must be summoned, and in open court it must be proved by better oaths than those of the *bobarches* and his witnesses, that while the master (more commonly the mistress) was charged Rs. 1-5-9, the actual sum paid was only 12 annas. The servant may be sent to jail, but the next man calculates on the extreme improbability of another such prosecution succeeding, even if the master were willing to suffer the cost and delay a second time, and follows the ways of his predecessor. Mere remonstrance and scolding are worse than useless. The servant declares the dealers won't abate one pice of their demands, and reminds you that you have the option of dispensing with your dinner. If he breaks your property, lets it be stolen or go to wreck, or takes French leave, your only remedy is a civil action for damages to the amount of the loss you may have suffered, you paying meanwhile for his attendance at the court. But venture to try some remedy of your own, however efficacious, and your servant finds the law complete in every case,—assault, threatening language, provoking conduct, &c. We are not advocating arbitrary powers in the hands of a magistrate, but we heartily join our contemporaries in asking for a special Act to make rascality as dangerous for a servant as it is for other people.

A DISAGREEABLE CALF.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 9th.)

There seems to be a disagreeable beast at present in Pennsylvania. The *Bethlehem Times* says that down in Charmerseville, or Shanty Hills, is "stabulated" a calf that causes great annoyance to the neighbourhood. The calf is a fine-looking animal, large, sleek, and playful as a kitten, and when let out, as it is on fine days, it goes plunging and capering through the streets and alleys, to the intense delight of the children and the discomposure of the ducks and geese. This calf has unfortunately a most depraved appetite, nothing will satisfy it but human apparel; it will at any time forsake even a bran-mash for a three-dollar shirt or a pair of linen hose. The reporter of the *Times* has interviewed several heads of families who have suffered fearfully from the depredations of the calf, and it is found, from a careful comparison of notes, that the ordinary washing of a small family will just about make the animal "a square meal." All the servant girls and housewives in the place have sworn vengeance on the calf; and as many rolling-pins, carving forks, and logs of wood have been thrown at it as would serve to sink a ship. A "hot-water brigade" has been formed, and has been so actively employed that there is not enough hair left on the calf to stuff a pincushion, but he still returns to the onset, and "chews away like devouring fate." One melancholy case is mentioned of a family denuded of all the clothes it had, save those on the backs of its members, in the early part of last month by the calf. The clothes having been washed were hung out in a small back yard enclosed by a high board fence, through which was a small door opening into an alley supposed to be too small to admit the "clothes eater," as the calf is called. On the 3rd ult. the servant girl having left the door open to air the clothes went for a few minutes into the house. On her return to the yard, she was just in time to see the calf scrambling through the small door with about six inches of the tail of a shirt fluttering from its mouth. On examination it was found that the animal had got away with the following articles: "one pair of drawers, four pairs heavy hose, one night gown, one sheet, one counterpane, three handkerchiefs, and half a dozen napkins." The alarming part of the affair was that the calf went off "looking hungry." If it turns out that this calf is bred from English stock we are likely to have another heavy bill sent in for "indirect damages."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 7TH, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $657½ to $660; Old Patna, $647½ to $650; New Benares, $640 to $642½; Old Benares, $620 to $625; Malwa, $620 to $625. Market quiet for all kinds.

MAY 8TH, MORNING.

No change.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—63 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—61 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,407 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 46 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$115 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$317½ per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$53 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—par, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$40 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$15 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ...
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/6½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight ... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight ... 72½
Bank, 15 days' sight ... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight ... 73

SALES ON MAY 7TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 30,000 picals, at $2.32, by Hungfung by retail.

Rattans, 3,500 bundles, at $4.05, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 200 bags, at $6.50, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 1st quality, 100 bags, at $6.75, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Rattans, 15,000 bundles, at $4.20, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.

Tung-chow Cotton, 66 bales, at $16.60, by Chiu-cheung to Chuen-shing.

Bombay Cotton, 19 bales, at $17.50, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Siam Rice, 1st quality, 7,000 picals, at $2.43, by Wing-cheong shun to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 17,000 picals, at $2.32, by Hopshing by retail.

Calcutta Cotton, 40 bales, at $17.00, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. O., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press*.

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 15th inst.
LONDON	Titania	Dowdie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vanguard	Luckes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Contest	Jameson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Alden Besse	Besse	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Oberon	Burgoyne	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vesta	Schrender	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Valparaiso		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Edward James	Pattersen	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Manila	Abaroa	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Corrido	Hildebrandt	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Stanfield	Cummings	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	To-morrow.
SAIGON	Daniel Jean Richard	Nicholls	Hongkong	Frederic Degenner	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fatchoy (str.)		Hongkong	Paul Ehlers & Co.	On the 11th instant.
YOKOHAMA	Chihli (str.)	Drummond	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Godavery (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Pei-ho (str.)	Mélizan	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN;

Solicit inspection of their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

A large lot of Black GROS GRAINS and GLACES, from 65 cents per yard.

Plain, Fancy, and Broche POPLINS.

SATINS, GLACES, and SARSNETS, in all the new colors.

French and English Printed MUSLINS.

White and Colored GRENADINES.

New TINTS in ALPACCAS and Japan CLOTHS.

Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.

MERINOS and PARAMATTAS.

Black and Colored FRINGES and Dress TRIMMINGS.

HABERDASHERY.

Real LACES of all descriptions.

Imitation Maltese, Cluny, and Valenciennes LACES.

Colored Maltese LACES.

Plain and Figured TULLES.

Linen and Lace SETS and SLEEVES.

GARIBALDIS.

A large parcel of RIBBONS, in all widths and colors.

GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Silk JACKETS, latest fashion.

Ladies' and Children's made-up UNDER-CLOTHING.

Ladies' and Children's Straw HATS.

Trimmed HATS and Millinery BONNETS.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

DRESS MAKING.

This department under the superintendence of a COURT DRESSMAKER.

Moderate Charges.

Fashionable COSTUMES, POLONAISES, FOULARDS in White and Colored Grounds, suitable for "DOLLY VARDENS."

For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

AND AT CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sandusy, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 606 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Desert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Ohlmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BENJ. & EUG. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE.
ROYAL SILLERY.
CARTE BLANCHE.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Sole Agents in Hongkong.
3m 434 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,
By Steamer "Vixen."

5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.
The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 " Pints, do. do. do.
HESSE & Co.
tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.
F. PEIL.
tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE—
G. H. Mumm's 1st quality ... $15.00 Pints ... 16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality," 16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche," ... 17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned ... 13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do. ... 10.50
Superior MEDOC, Vintage, 1865 ... 6.00
Superior St. JULIEN, do. ... 10.00
Sparkling MOSELLE, P. A. Mumm's ... 14.00 Pints ... 15.00
Choice PORT, Black Seal ... 11.00
Do. Green Seal ... 12.50
Hennessy's BRANDY, one star ... 7.00
Do Liqueur do., "V.F.O.P." ... 24.00
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 266 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal).
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 586 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *P. Praya West*,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. (Sept. 15

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1y 634 April 6

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March 1871.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.
3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.
3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
(Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets,)
ARE NOW OPEN,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.
N.B.—The Photographic Rooms are over the *Daily Advertiser* Office.
E. RISFELDT.
tf 738 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,
Would direct the attention of their customers to the following New Preparations:—
STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Tea, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.
These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the World, or Wholesale at the ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY, 53, *Virginia Street, Aberdeen.*
N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine. [321 Feb. 1

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANG-TUNG," Capt. Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 839 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE British Barque "STANFIELD," Cummings, Master, will leave for the above port TO-MORROW, the 9th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
3d 842 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.

THE German Steamer "FATCHOY," will be despatched on the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to PAUL EHLERS & Co.
6d 837 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "ANTENOR," will be dispatched on or about 15th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
9d 845 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship "AVOCA," will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1872. [tf 841

FOR YOKOHAMA,
Calling at NAGASAKI and HIOGO.

THE Steamer "CHIHLI," Drummond, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 831 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "GODAVERY," Capt. Foache, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*
tf 806 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "PEI-HO," Capt. Mélizan, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.
A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*
tf 807 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steamship "SUNDA," will load at Whampoa and Macao for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to DEACON & Co., *Canton and Macao.* AND A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s, Hongkong, 25th April, 1872. [tf 768

FOR SAIGON.

THE American Steamer "DANIEL JEAN RICHARD," Captain Nicholls, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to FREDERIC DEGENNER.
tf 706 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 16 years A 1 British Clipper-ship "OBERON," 1189 tons Register, Burgoyne, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 838 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Spanish Barque "MANILA," Abaroa, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Dutch Barque "VESTA," of 423 tons Register, Schrender, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 803 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "VALPARAISO," 1390 tons Register, shortly expected from San Francisco, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque "CONTEST," 486 Tons, Capt. Jameson, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 825 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 English Barque "VANGUARD," Capt. Luckes, will load at this, Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 791 Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

FOR LONDON.

THE 16 years A 1 English Clipper Ship "TITANIA," Dowdie, Master, will load at this, Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 735 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque "ALDEN BESSE," Captain Besse, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 686 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1872.

FOR SYDNEY (*direct*).

THE Clipper-barque "CORRIDO," Captain Hildebrandt, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 636 Hongkong, 6th April, 1872.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE A 1 American Barque "EDWARD JAMES," Capt. Pattersen, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port, on her arrival from Saigon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 832 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper-ship "ONWARD," Capt. Whyte, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate passage for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 598 Hongkong, 30th March, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE American Barque "GARIBALDI," Capt. Noyes, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
tf 618 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Barque "MARY MILDRED," Captain Fine.
For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 707 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Barque "E. M. YOUNG," of 9000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 683 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamer & "ARRATOON APCAR," 938 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000 piculs Dead weight, exclusive of Coal. Built by HENDERSON & Co., Renfrew, in 1861. Engines Direct acting, 250 Horse Power.
For further particulars apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer "YOKOHAMA MARU," 591 Tons Register, Built in New York, in 1863. Carrying capacity, 3000 Piculs Dead weight, exclusive of coal.
Coal Bunkers, 125 Tons.
Draft of water, 13 ft., deep load line.
Engines, direct acting vertical.
Cylinders 26 by 26.
For further particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 576 Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT-DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th April, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, April 12th, 1872.

Extracts.

Protection of Pacific Islanders.

(Saturday Review.)

There can be few more painful pictures than that which has been lately exhibited of the South Sea Islands, where some Englishmen labour to deliver the souls, and others to enslave the bodies, of the natives of Polynesia. It is strange that this country should send both the missionary and the kidnapper to the antipodes and should furnish simultaneously examples of exalted piety and of brutality and avarice. The murder of Bishop Patteson was provoked by outrages inflicted by Englishmen on the South Sea Islanders, and we cannot help feeling that that savage race has suffered at least as much as it has profited by its contact with civilization. A writer in a New Zealand newspaper, after describing the circumstances of the Bishop's death, remarks, "So much for your kidnapping vessels and your civilized white man. A vessel was here and took away some natives, and otherwise abused them. We being the next vessel, and the Bishop being the next white man that came this way, the natives were sure to be avenged. There is not an island we were at this cruise but we heard of vessels being there and taking away natives." The existing law has proved inadequate to restrain kidnapping, and, we learn that a captain of the Royal Navy, having assisted the Consul at Fiji in arresting a vessel engaged in what is in truth a slave trade, found on bringing her to Sydney that she must be discharged, and that he was perhaps liable in damages for detaining her. The Attorney-General of New South Wales advised the Government that it was "very evident" that the captain of this vessel was engaged in the forcible abduction of natives from their homes with a view to their being taken to and left on other islands and places against their will; but it was not proved that this was done in order that these natives might be dealt with as slaves, and therefore the existing law did not apply. The Attorney-General further suggested that it might be advisable for the naval officer who had detained the ship to institute proceedings at his own expense in the Vice Admiralty Court, in order to procure a certificate that there were reasonable grounds for the seizure. If this course were not taken, the officer might have an action brought against him by the owner of the vessel, "notwithstanding the meritorious endeavour made by him to suppress such disgraceful practices as the captain appears to been guilty of"

Unquestionable testimony to the existence of the practice of kidnapping is furnished by Bishop Patteson himself in a memorandum concerning the means frequently adopted in the islands of the South-West Pacific to procure labourers for the Queensland and Fiji plantations. Whatever measures, he says, may be adopted to secure humane and just treatment of these islanders while in Queensland or Fiji, there is no check whatever upon the proceedings of the men engaged in procuring supplies for the labour-markets of those plantations. No regulations can prevent men who are bound by no religious or moral restraint, from practising deception and violence to entice or convey natives on board their vessels, or from detaining them forcibly when on board. Much was said about engagements and contracts being made with these islanders. But the Bishop did not believe that it was possible for any of the traders to make a *bonâ fide* contract with any natives of the Northern New Hebrides and Banks and Solomon Islands. He doubted if any one of these traders could speak half-a-dozen words in any of the dialects of those islands, and he was sure that the idea of a contract could not be made intelligible to a native without a full power of communication with him. The Bishop seems to have been aware that while he was labouring in the Lord's vineyard the Devil's kitchen was in his immediate neighbourhood. Something had been said about the benefit to the islanders by bringing them into contact with civilization. What kind of civilization they might see on the plantations he did not know, neither had he seen many natives who had returned to their homes. But he could not remember any instance of any one of these natives exhibiting any proof of his having received any benefit from his "contact with civilization," much less of his conferring any benefit upon his people. The Bishop appropriately refers to the African slave trade, which might have been described as a process for bringing negroes into contact with civilisation. That trade was nevertheless put down as a thing evil in itself, a disgrace to humanity, and a practical repudiation of Christianity. It is remarkable that the Bishop protested, as if in anticipation of his own fate, against any punishment being inflicted upon natives of these islands who might cut off vessels or kill boats' crews, until it should be clearly shown that these acts were not done in the way of retribution for outrages first committed by white men.

The lamented Bishop has forcibly answered the argument derived from the supposed benefit to these islanders of "contact with civilisation." It may be usefully remembered that this argument was employed, much to his own satisfaction, by the pious prince of Portugal who first established the modern slave trade with Africa, and it would have been entirely conclusive with those Englishmen who under Queen Elizabeth engaged in the same business, if indeed they had ever had any misgivings, which they probably had not, as to the moral and religious character of the enterprise in which they were engaged. They enriched themselves at the same time that they extended the influence of Christianity, and thus by a fortunate engagement they were able at once to serve God and mammon. If we look at the other side—for of course there is another side—to this question of deportation of South-Sea Islanders, we shall understand how the African slave trade was regarded by Englishmen who were engaged in it. Negro labour was wanted in the West Indies, and negroes were much better fed and treated on a plantation than they would have been in Africa. As regards suffering on the voyage, that was greatly mitigated by the desire of the captain of the slaver to deliver his cargo of human cattle in good condition; and as to the severity of punishment for idleness or insubordination, of which the Abolitionists made so much, if you once assume the necessity of a system it is surprising how soon you learn to acquiesce in whatever appears requisite for maintaining it. The officers of our army and navy in the great war were humane gentlemen, yet they administered a discipline which now appears to us barbarous. Of course, in the slave trade, as in these deportations, whatever could not be proved was denied. We find in the recent Blue Book a statement of a girl who was deported which looks very like truth. There was only one person on board the vessel who could speak her language, and he told her that if when she got to Fiji she said that she had been stolen, she would be flogged. An Englishman or American who engages in such a business soon hardens himself to its supposed necessities; and when we read of the conduct of Spaniards who compelled the American Indians to work in gold or silver mines, we may moderate our indignation by remembering that deportation has been declared indispensable to the prosperity of cotton and sugar growing in Queensland and Fiji. A speaker in the Legislative Council of New Zealand expressed his belief that no compulsion had been used in the introduction of islanders into Queensland, and he laid particular stress upon the fact that an English nobleman was governor of that colony. We are quite sure that Lord Normanby is thoroughly earnest in all his expressions of anxiety for the protection of these islanders; but it is manifest that the mischief, if there be any, is done to them before they reach Queensland. The supposition that these islanders enter freely and intelligently into contracts for their own deportation is rather weakened by the statement that the agent hold up three fingers to a native who signs, or is believed to sign, assent, and this is understood to mean an engagement for three years' work on a plantation. If the native alleged that he meant to stipulate for three meals a day, his interpretation would be as plausible as that of the agent. The difficulty of ascertaining what agreements have been made, and how they have been performed, will be diminished as knowledge of the languages of the islanders increases among Englishmen. In this respect, as in many others, the loss of Bishop Patteson will be long and deeply felt. We must remark, however, that the testimony even of the most pious and devoted missionary ought to be accepted with the caution in proof of a charge of kidnapping against an emigration agent, and it would be satisfactory to place a control over these deportations in the hands of some officer of Government whose means of knowledge should be ample and his impartiality unquestionable. In imposing penalties the accused would have the benefit of any doubt; but unless a free contract were clearly proved, it would be both policy and justice to give immigrants an opportunity of returning home.

Complication is introduced into this subject by the fact that Fiji has sometimes a Government and sometimes not. The Government, when there happens to be one, must of course be addressed by their Governments in usual form, and thus the Foreign Office emits and receives despatches which are necessarily published in the blue books. We are happy to learn from a despatch of the Prime Minister of Fiji to Lord Granville of the 8th of June last, that "the assumption of responsible government in Fiji affords its Ministers an opportunity of seconding the efforts made by the British Government to place the introduction of Polynesian labourers under salutary regulations." Mr. Sydney Charles Bush, Premier of Fiji, had much pleasure in communicating to Lord Granville, and doubtless Lord Granville had equal pleasure in being informed, of the intention of His Majesty King Cakobau's Executive to deal with this question without delay, and to frame proper regulations for the management of Polynesian labourers within the King's dominions. The Government of King Cakobau, and the English and American planters who work that convenient machine, have not discovered the importance of this subject at all too soon, because the civilized world could tolerate the failure of cotton planting and responsible government in Fiji rather than the continuance of the atrocities by which labourers for those plantations have been hitherto procured among the other islands of the South Pacific Ocean. It would not suffice merely to suppress the business of deportation under the British flag, because it appears that vessels carrying the flags of France, Germany, and the United States have been implicated in similar proceedings. But it is the duty of this country to set an example by punishing its own subjects, and a Bill has been accordingly brought into the House of Commons for the protection of the islanders. There is another practice, called in the blue book "skull-hunting," which is even more atrocious that that of kidnapping labourers, because it is difficult to understand how the most hardened avarice can deceive a ship's owner or captain as to the character of the act conveying natives of one island to another in order that they may obtain skulls of its inhabitants as trophies of their cunning and audacity. We are not surprised to find that the sentiments of owners and captains of small trading vessels are represented by some of the Australian newspapers, who denounce missionaries as humbugs who pay when they can for native labour in "spiritual coin," and object to traders who offer hardware and calico for a day's work. The opposition between planters and traders on the one hand, and clergy on the other, dates from the time when a pious Bishop appealed to the Crown of Spain on behalf of the oppressed races of America. A protector of the natives is as necessary now as it was three centuries ago, and the question is still open to debate whether on the whole barbaric races have gained or lost by contact with civilization. The missionaries allege that every man or woman in the islands is married at an early age, and therefore deportation, even if really voluntary, involves rupture of the marriage bond. This, however, is perhaps an application of European ideas almost as premature as that which is involved in the supposition that all deportations are or can be based upon free contract. The planters of Queensland and Fiji may probably find their operations impeded by the legislation which is now proposed, but they may usefully remember that a prosperity created by means similar to those used formerly in the West Indies would almost certainly be followed by similar decay.

Mr. Ogilby on the Earth's Figure.

(Examiner.)

New Theory of the Figure of the Earth. By William Ogilby, M.A., &c. Longmans.

Mr. Ogilby must be a bold man to attempt to overthrow the Newtonian Philosophy in a hundred pages quarto, and bolder still to arrow in his preface that one of his principal objects is "to draw philosophy down from the misty regions of mathematical abstraction to the solid basis of physical reality." However, it will be only fair to put before our readers an outline of the principles of the method he here proposes for treating the problem of the Figure of the Earth, in order that they may decide whether they will still swear by Newton, Herschel, and Airy, or fly off at a tangent with Mr. Ogilby.

The author's "New Theory of the Figure of the Earth," considered as a solid of revolution, is founded on the direct employment of the centrifugal force, instead of the common principles of attraction and variable density. He makes use of no hypothesis, and requires no other data than those furnished by observation and experience. Starting with the fact that the earth is a heterogeneous solid, whose mean density, magnitude, and periodic rotation are known quantities, he proceeds to examine the action of the centrifugal force in producing its present figure, determining the law of gravity at its surface, the variation of curvature, the length of the terrestrial axis, and the change of local ellipticity at every point on the surface. "This mode of treatment," says our author, "furnishes definite results without doctoring the process either by the introduction of extemporised assumptions, or the rejection of unmanageable quantities." We cannot weary our readers with a detailed description of Mr. Ogilby's investigation, but we may mention a few of the results to which he tells us it leads. Thus he considers that he has obtained incontrovertible proof of the existence of the earth and planets at periods anterior to their assumption of the spheroidal form, and therefore before they began to rotate about their axes. "They must consequently," adds our author in language admirably confused, "have revolved in their orbits, as the moon does now, for countless age before they began to rotate normally about their axes." How the rotatory motion was communicated seems to puzzle Mr. Ogilby, who is at last obliged to fall back upon that last resource of unscientific minds, "a great First Cause, of the nature of volition, superior to, and unconnected with, the material world." Now here it will be seen that our author actually seems to deny that the moon has any rotatory motion at all, although in another part of his work he admits that it has "a kind of quasi-rotation," whatever that may mean. The mathematical portion of Mr. Ogilby's tract we must leave to students, who may find useful exercise in correcting his errors. Our author tells us in his last chapter that his only object has been not to restrict the use, but to prevent the abuse of applied mathematics; to confine it to its proper province of abstract relations, or of those physical causes which, like the illiptic motions of the heavenly bodies, admit of being reduced to abstract conditions; and to point out its incompetency to deal with the physical properties of concrete matter." We do not think, after these samples of Mr. Ogilby's reasonings, that we need call up the mighty shade of Newton to show that he is incompetent to deal with problems which have vexed the souls of Laplace and Maclaurin, of Clairaut and Airy. We would ask him in conclusion to explain what he means by "concrete matter," and whether he would oppose it to "abstract matter," whatever that may be.

The Laws Delay.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 16th.)

An extremely interesting scene seems to have taken place the other day in the Crown Court at Maidstone, and one well calculated to impress a foreigner with the ease and smoothness with which the judicial machine works in this country. In the course of the day's proceedings the Lord Chief-Justice, addressing Mr. Serjeant Parry, who was retained to appear in two "road indictments" which stood next on the list of Crown cases, remarked that as the case then being tried would last some time longer, it would be impossible to take the "road indictments" at these assizes, and that they had therefore better be put off at once rather than keep the parties, the witnesses, and the jurors waiting longer to no purpose. One of the special jurors in the "road cases" strongly supported the proposal, observing that he and his brethren had already been in waiting two days. The prosecutor, Captain Fitzroy, on the other hand, strongly urged the hardship inflicted on him by these repeated delays. Twice over, he said, he had been put to the expense of retaining counsel, paying the fees of a special jury, and their extra fees for "viewing the road," and bringing down the witnesses, and the vexation and burden of the postponement of the trial over and over again were, he said, very grievous. The Lord Chief-Justice said he quite felt this, but what could he do? On Monday he had to be at Lewes, and these road cases if they began on Saturday could not be concluded. In this view the counsel in the case concurred. The prosecutor suggested that the jurors might consent to serve at the next assizes, which, he said, would materially reduce the expenses by saving the costs of a new special jury, and of their "view." But at this suggestion the jury laughed, observing that they had been waiting there two days, and had no desire to incur the annoyance of attending again if they could help it. The Lord Chief-Justice then suggested that the case should be heard after the Surrey assizes, so as to save the expense of a new jury, and offered to return to Maidstone for the purpose; but counsel on both sides objected to this on the score of other engagements, and the "road indictments" were accordingly again postponed. Captain Fitzroy, however, must not be discouraged by a few such reverses as this. It is no doubt vexatious to have to pay the bulk of the costs of legal proceedings twice over before any proceedings have taken place, but he must console himself by reflecting that this is not likely to happen many more times. Patience and perseverance will overcome even the obstacles in the way of those who undertake the prosecution of offenders in the interests of the public.

We noticed the other day the case of Captain Fitzroy, the unfortunate prosecutor who had for the second time brought up his array of jurors and witnesses for the trial of two "road indictments," at the Maidstone Assizes, and for the second time found his case postponed and himself again compelled to pay and disband his forces. On that occasion the Lord Chief Justice expressed his regret at being unable to hear these cases, but stated that he was obliged to be at Lewes on the Monday following, and that, if commenced, they could not possibly be completed before that day. Should the report of the proceedings which have since taken place at Lewes meet the eye of Captain Fitzroy it will scarcely tend to allay any irritation he may have felt at his repeated failure to obtain a hearing for two cases of general interest. For the last two days, a report informs us, the Lord Chief-Justice, assisted by Chief Justice Bovill, has been entirely occupied in trying such cases as the following: a charge of obtaining 5lbs. of mutton under false pretences; a charge of obtaining under false pretences some horse bones worth two or three shillings; a charge of stealing a hen and chickens; a charge of obtaining by false pretences some grocery worth two shillings; a charge of stealing a shirt worth four shillings; another of stealing a sheepskin worth a few shillings; another of stealing one or two tools worth six or seven shillings and so on. Such is the nature of the business which has engrossed the labours of two Chief-Justices for two days—business, the report concludes, which might have been in every instance very safely intrusted to any chairman of quarter sessions of average ability. Captain Fitzroy, on comparing his own cases with those to which they have been compulsorily postponed, will probably regret that these latter cannot be entrusted to the tribunals referred to. It may be true that the hearing of such cases by superior courts proves, as is often urged, the wonderful adaptability of English law and its administrators—equal, like the elephant, either to uprooting a tree or picking up a pin. But if we possessed an elephant who was always being compelled to plead an engagement to pick up pins when we had large felling operations on hand, we should probably find this versatility a questionable advantage.

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate,
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000. *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 „
Annual Income „ „ 320,000 „

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OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1783 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months. } 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 580, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 9 and 308, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par J. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character, with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4vo., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825, 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 8; XVI. 1, 4, 5, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 4, 9, 11.

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